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THE CITY COUNCIL MEETS

Cable Line Matter Is Deferred for Three Days.

THE MAYOR TAKES A HAND

Consideration of Blackford's Resignation—Mayor Harrington Votes Against Accepting It—Report of Printing Committee.

There was not much accomplished in regard to the cable line at the council meeting last night except to talk about it. It looked for some time as though the thing was settled, but the mayor took a hand in the controversy and as a consequence the matter is deferred for three days longer.

The communication of Superintendent Wharton, as already published, was read. Mr. Wharton asked the privilege of the floor and made another proposition that the cable line be abandoned until June 20 next; that the cable track be torn out from Copper street to the terminus and the street railway company fill up the space with plank until next spring, when the track would be laid and the company pave between its tracks. Mr. Wharton said he was sorry that it is impossible for the company to put in its track and pave now. He had corresponded with the Pittsburgh, Illinois and Pueblo steel works, but had failed to get any guarantee that the yokes, supports and rails could be delivered before 90 days time.

The council considered this matter in committee of the whole, with Alderman Knowlton in the chair. Alderman Bauman moved that this last proposition of Mr. Wharton be accepted. Alderman Rowan wanted to know how the company could plank up its tracks when its tracks are in some places way above the grade. Mr. Wharton said that the entire track would be torn up and the planking be done on a level with the pavement.

Alderman McArthur moved that the third proposition in Mr. Wharton's written communication be accepted, namely, to tear up below Copper street without any provision for paving temporarily with plank.

Mayor Harrington considered this the most sensible proposition. "We want the line," he said, "removed from the street entirely. When it is removed we will insist on their complying with the terms of the franchise before they get back on the street. If they wish to retain their franchise they must pave as required by the franchise. That is what we should insist on. We served notice on them to pave within seven days. They have not done so. Now, if they won't pave, let us do it and let them forfeit their franchise. It is my experience in this council that this company is always asking for something from the city and never doing anything for the city."

Alderman Paige said the street railway company has ample time to get its material. There are no strikes in the iron mills and there are no railroad strikes. He scouted the idea that the coal strike prevents the company from getting their material.

On Mr. McArthur's motion to accept the third proposition the vote was as follows: Ayes—Dorais, Ljubibratic, McArthur, Rowan, 4; noes—Bauman, Bryant, Cannon, Leggett, Melcher, Munter, Paige, 7. The committee of the whole accepted the new proposition of Mr. Wharton to tear up the tracks below Copper street and pave temporarily with plank. The committee of the whole made this report to the council.

The mayor called for the reading of the company's franchise with the requirement for the company to pave between tracks with the penalty of forfeiture of franchise if it fails to comply. He also called for the reading of the resolution passed at the last council meeting, notifying the company to do its paving within seven days. The chair then ruled Bauman's motion for the acceptance of Wharton's last proposition out of order. On motion of Mr. Knowlton the company was allowed three more days or until Saturday night to comply with the demand.

The resignation of Mr. Blackford as city engineer was then read to the council. Alderman Bauman moved that the resignation be not accepted. He said that it is very essential that Mr. Blackford be not removed from the work of the city at present. He ought to be in charge of the work which was started under his direction.

"What good will it do not to accept his resignation if he is bound to resign?" asked one of the aldermen.

"Mr. Blackford will not insist on his resignation," said Mr. Bauman. "He will not leave the city until he is asked to do so. If the council does not want him to resign."

Mr. Blackford said that when he put in his resignation he expected that it would be accepted, but the press had taken up the matter and urged a compromise. He did not want to go before the people as leaving the city at a time when his services might be deemed essential. His personal preference was that the resignation be accepted. The vote then came on Alderman Bauman's motion that the resignation be not accepted. There was a general reluctance to vote, as the aldermen did not like to take sides in the little difficulty between the mayor and the city engineer. Alderman Melcher refused to vote, and Alderman Knowlton hesitated a long time, voted yea and then voted no. The vote on Bauman's motion was as follows: Ayes—Bauman, Cannon, Leggett, Ljubibratic, Rowan—5; noes—Bryant, Dorais, Knowlton, McArthur, Munter, Paige—6.

As four aldermen were absent and one refused to vote, there was not really a majority of the council either way. The mayor then did a graceful little thing. He said: "It requires nine votes to confirm an appointment, and I shall rule that it also requires nine votes to accept a resignation. As there are only six votes for accepting the resignation, I shall declare Mr. Blackford's resignation not accepted."

There was applause from the spectators. The report from the printing committee was brought from its dusty pigeon hole, but when it was read it was found to be changed. The committee had at first recommended that the printing of ordinances be awarded the Miner, and the furnishing of job work and supplies be awarded the Inter Mountain. The Miner kicked on the claiming its bid to be the lowest on most things. Some way the report got pigeon-holed about three weeks ago. Last night a new report was presented, awarding the whole work to the Inter Mountain for the ensuing year. The report was signed by Alderman Cannon, Davey and Dorais.

"I want to know if that is the lowest bid," asked Alderman Knowlton, during the reading of this report.

"Both claimed to be the lowest," replied Alderman Cannon. "This was the only report we could agree on."

"But we want to know which bid was the lowest," said Alderman Bauman.

"I don't know," repeated Alderman Cannon. "Both claimed to be the lowest. This is our report, and it is before you as you please."

On motion of Leggett the report was adopted by a scattering vote of ayes and noes.

There was then a painful silence.

"A motion to award the contract is now in order," said the mayor.

There was more silence.

"Gentlemen, you have not awarded the contract," ruled the mayor. "The adoption of the committee's report does not award the contract. I will entertain a motion to award the contract."

There was still silence. No one made a motion. "Then we will pass the matter," said the mayor.

The report of the street and alley committee was as follows:

"We recommend that the petition of W. E. Burgess and others for the grading of West Galena street from Washington street to Excelsior avenue and for the construction of a sewer and culvert be granted, and we recommend that a resolution be passed for the same."

"Second—We recommend that the city engineer be instructed to have mended those permanent sidewalks which have been torn up by the paving of Main street and on grade, and to have placed on grade those which are not on grade."

"Third—We recommend that a permanent sidewalk be placed in front of the Porch block on East Broadway."

"Fourth—We recommend that the following wooden sidewalks be laid: On lot 16, block 35; on lots 1 to 16 inclusive, block 36; on lots 1 to 29 inclusive, block 37; on lot 1, block 37.

"Fifth—We recommend that the accounts for the months of July and August of the street and alley department against the city be allowed as heretofore submitted, and that the city clerk be instructed to make the proper transfers on the books of the city."

The council took up the above report by sections. In regard to section 1, Alderman McArthur inquired of the city engineer what would probably be the cost of the improvement.

"I cannot tell," said the engineer. "I have made no estimate. The culvert will cost about \$1,500. The grading will be very expensive. It will cost \$7,000 or \$8,000, and may be \$9,000."

"I don't think we can stand that expense this fall," said Alderman Paige.

"That's a good deal of money."

"But the property owners pay for it and they want it," said Alderman Bauman.

"The city pays for 25 per cent. of the grading and for all the culvert," said Alderman McArthur.

On motion of Alderman McArthur the section was sent back to the committee to get the approximate cost of the proposed improvement.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 were adopted, and section 5 was referred to the chairman of all the committees.

The report of the judiciary committee was as follows: "We recommend that the claim of Charles S. Bauman be rejected. In the matter of the claim of Peoples & Connolly, we recommend that a warrant be drawn for \$15 to satisfy said claim. We ask for further time in which to consider C. B. No. 34."

We recommend that a substitute bill for C. B. No. 36 be considered, section by section, in committee of the whole.

We recommend that C. B. No. 34 be published and published. We recommend that no action be taken on the communication of J. Robinson Hughes in regard to the assistant city treasurer; that the claim of L. P. Miller be referred to the city clerk for settlement.

The report of the committee of the whole adopted with the exception of the Moulton Water company's franchise, which was referred to the next meeting, and the proposed settlement of the Wade estate difficulty, which was rejected.

The reports of the license, paving, sewer, fire and water and finance committees were adopted, the reports all being of little importance.

A communication from the members of the fire department was received, asking that their salaries be increased from \$90 to \$100 per month, the same as policemen. This was referred to the fire committee.

Petitions from residents of the Hope and Volunteer additions, asking for a water main and fire plugs; from residents of the First ward, asking for the opening of Gagnon street, east of Pennsylvania avenue and Wyoming street; Joseph A. Hyde, proprietor of the Lizzie block, kicking against the breaking of his sidewalk by the paving contractors; from residents of East Broadway, asking that the water mains be extended from Grant street to Warren avenue; from O. M. Hall, attorney, in regard to settlement of the legal difficulties between J. A. Murray and the city; from "James Robinson Hughes" in regard to the legality of J. J. Shinnick holding the office of assistant city treasurer; from residents of block 37, asking that an alley be opened through that block; from the city of Columbus inviting attendance to the conference of mayors and councilmen of that city; from T. J. O'Leary and W. G. Pfouts were approved. A leave of absence to go hunting was granted Dr. W. M. Shultz. The council adjourned to Saturday evening.

Composition of Klondike Cocktail.

The Klondike cocktail has made its appearance in town. To be in keeping with the winter climate, which is about to start in, while we are still broiling in this region, it is a pretty hot affair, fitter for the gold fields than this temperate zone of ours. This is the way the inventor of the Klondike cocktail, who refuses to give his name from fear of lynching, makes the concoction: A teaspoonful of Kirsh, a teaspoonful of each brandy, a teaspoonful of Curacao, a pinch of red pepper, a pinch of sugar, a drop of oil of peppermint, a lot of shaved ice, garnish with an orange peel and serve in a regular cocktail glass. A baked oyster before and after makes it taste better.

Musicians Live to Old Age.

Composers, as a rule, have been remarkably long lived. Handel was 74 years of age when he died; Lalande was 70; Bach was 65 years; Scarlatti was 60; Haydn was 70; Palestrina, 70; Spohr, 72; Mendelssohn, 35; Gluck, 72; Paganini, 55; Rossini, 78; Puccini, 72; Cherubini, 82; Beethoven, 57; Meyerbeer, 70.

A GREAT COPPER STRIKE

Claimed That a Second Anaconda Has Been Discovered.

IT IS IN MADISON COUNTY

Several Claims Banded Situated Near Red Bluff—Lease to the Silver Crown Mining Company—Contract to Sink the Shaft Still Further.

The report of what indicates a great copper strike in Madison county was brought to Butte yesterday and if the discovery is what it is claimed to be the report will be good news to the people of that part of the state. About three months ago John W. Coughlan, cashier of the Mountain Con office in Butte; Richard J. Dwyer, manager for Pat Mullins, and John S. McDermott, superintendent of the electric light, railway and townsite company of Anaconda, took a lease and bond for \$1,100 on the group of mining claims in Madison county known as the Bluff property, owned by Thomas Bluff, William Lamb, Jane Bluff and Thomas S. Rayliss.

The bonded claims are the Copper Belle, Populist, Silver Crown, Manhattan and George Washington, and are located on the Madison river, about four miles from Norris and two and a half miles from Red Bluff. The leasees organized themselves into the Bluff Mining Company.

Shortly after commencing work they uncovered a lead-silver ledge, but at about a depth of 15 feet the ledge ceased. They then sunk on the vein with the hope of striking the lost ledge and in doing so uncovered the hanging wall of a copper vein.

The ledge matter shows three feet of copper tale on both walls and the intervening strata is good lead material, but the ledge is not continuous. The discovery is claimed to be the first of the extent in Madison county where pyrites of copper shows at a depth of 35 feet, and the leaseholders have faith in their property that it will develop into a second Anaconda, and especially as the indications so far are alleged to be identical with the early showings of the great Anaconda property.

The copper pyrites taken from the discovery assay 20 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. silver and \$8 in gold. A contract has been let to sink 150 feet from the present 35-foot ledge and at that depth the expectant leaseholders hope to have their greatest hopes realized.

Mr. Coughlan and Pat Mullins own all the adjoining claims for a distance of two miles.

HUMAN HAIR IMPORTED.

Tons of It Come to America From Continental European Countries.

From the Washington Star.

Perhaps there is no staple article about which less is known to the average person than human hair as an article of commerce. It will doubtless surprise many when it is stated that the dealers in human hair goods do not depend on chance clippings here and there, but that there is a regular hair market in New York city.

It is estimated that over 12,000,000 pounds of human hair are used annually in the civilized world for adorning the heads of women.

In New York city alone over four tons of this class of goods are imported yearly.

"Not a little of the hair used in this country," said a New York dealer in hair goods, "comes from the heads of American women and is fully as fine in shade and texture as the imported article. We had a big harvest during the craze that the fair sex had not long ago for having their hair cut short. Many thousands of women who then had their locks sheared have since bitterly regretted it, as in many instances their hair has grown so slowly that they have been compelled to wear a wig or a switch since the fashion changed. After the majority of women reach the age of 30 the hair seems to grow less in vigor, and if cut it will not grow long again."

"Two-thirds of the ladies nowadays use false hair more or less. The desire of fashion, or the desire to conceal a defect or blemish, is the reason, of course. One woman, for instance, has a high forehead and wishes to reduce it in appearance. Another has worn off the front hair by continued frizzling, and would like to conceal the fact. Both make use of a front or top piece, with a choice of many styles."

"Ladies' wig cost from \$20 to \$300. Half wigs, top pieces and switches, from \$10 to \$50, according to quality."

"The largest supply of hair comes from Switzerland, Germany and the United States. There is a considerable hair market in Moulins, in the department of the lower Pyrenees, held every Friday. Hundreds of hair traders walk up and down the one street of the village, their shoes clanging from their belts, and inspect the braids which the peasant girls, standing on the steps of the houses, let down for inspection. If a bargain is struck the dealer is obliged to buy the hair at the spot, the price varying from 60 cents to \$5 in our money."

"A woman's hair may grow to the length of six feet. And I know a lady who has been offered \$25 for her crown of glory, which is over six feet long. A single female hair will bear up a weight of four ounces without breaking, but the hair thus heavily weighted must be dark brown, for blonde hair breaks under a strain of two and one-half ounces. There are some 2,000 importers, manufacturers and dealers in human hair in the United States."

SOME CAUSES OF LONGEVITY.

More Old People Found in Agricultural Places Than in Cities.

A German statistician who has made longevity statistics the special subject of careful researches recently published the result of his investigations in an interesting article on "On account of the difficulty of obtaining full data in regard to the conditions surrounding each case of longevity on record, the deductions as to the causes favorable or unfavorable to longevity are necessarily hypothetical. The figures obtained by the statistician seem to indicate, however, that climate and the degree of civilization are among the most important factors influencing longevity. More people of over 100 years are found in the middle zone of Southern Europe than in the higher latitudes, with their long and active lives. In a country where a highly developed civilization comparatively fewer cases of longevity are found than in more primitive countries. The statistics also show that in agricultural countries the percentage of people over 100 years old is greater than in countries principally devoted to industries. Some of the figures collected are as follows:

According to the last census the German empire has a population of about

50,000,000. Among them there are only 78 who have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of nearly 40,000,000, can boast of 223 persons who have celebrated their centennial in good health. The figures in regard to Great Britain are very interesting and significant. Of persons who have passed the century mark there are in England 148, in Ireland 578, and in Scotland only 46. Another peculiar fact is the unequal distribution of longevity in the Scandinavian peninsula. Sweden has only 19 centenarians, while rugged Norway, with a population of only about 10,000,000, can boast of 23 people who have lived over five score of years. There is but five centenarians in the industrial bee hive of Belgium, only two in sea-girt Denmark and not a single one in Switzerland, with its snow-clad mountains.

Figures from Russia, Austria and Italy could not be obtained. For Russia no census has ever been taken, and data as to the age of individuals are unreliable in that country, unless they are based upon official researches. Such cases could, of course, not enable a statistician to use them as a foundation for any comparison.

Italy has been fortunate in having been made, but they were mostly confined to cities and certain industrial districts, and no complete figures could be obtained.

The most astonishing figures are furnished by the South of Europe. Spain, with a population of about 18,000,000, has 491 people over 100 years of age. Even more favorable to longevity is the climate of the Balkans seems to be. Servia, with a total population of about 2,500,000, has no less than 575 people who have passed the century mark. Roumania, with a population of 3,000,000, 1,084, and Bulgaria, with a population of 3,300,000, even 2,382. In one year (1892) there were 350 persons of more than 100 years included in the mortality reports of Bulgaria. In the minute kingdom of Servia there were, according to the census of 1892, 280 persons between 106 and 115 years of age, 153 between 115 and 125 years, 18 between 125 and 135 and 3 between 135 and 140.

The question, who is the oldest person in the world? has often been asked, and every now and then some claim in that respect is set up in favor of some individual of uncertain age. A few years ago a report went through the continental press of Europe saying that in Russia a man had been found who had reached the ripe old age of 160 years. However, no proofs were given for that assertion. According to the researches of the German statistician, the oldest person in the world, whose age has been proved beyond a doubt, is Bruno Cottrm, a negro, who was born in Africa 150 years ago and now lives in Rio de Janeiro. Next comes a coachman in Moscow, with 140 years to his authentically established record. The oldest woman in the world is 130 years old, but does not want to have her name mentioned, because she thinks that there are many older women in this world, who might feel offended if the palm were awarded to her.

BOUND TO HAVE A PRESCRIPTION.

The Doctor Could Not Otherwise Satisfy An Anxious Mother.

From the Washington Star.

"While it is true that a physician sees much of the madness which is the lot of the human race," said a doctor of this city, "he also, at times, has professional experiences which are very amusing. I am reminded of this by a call recently made to the office of a lady who was enjoying the society of her first born, aged 4 months. I was sent for hurriedly and went prepared to treat any malady incident to childhood. The mother, on my arrival, was almost in hysterics, but striving to remain calm. She took me to the bed, pointed to the sleeping child, but said nothing. The baby appeared to be in excellent health and was very comfortable. I looked up to inquire the cause of her alarm and she whispered: 'Don't you see it—it's dead.'"

"The child's head appeared to be all right," she said.

"It's throbbing," she said.

"I could scarcely refrain from smiling, for she evidently felt alarm because there was a gentle pulse on top of the child's head, a thing common and necessary to infant life. I endeavored to explain that an infant's skull is not hard and composed entirely of bones like that of an adult, but that a portion of it remains soft to allow for growth and expansion. She would have none of it. The child, she imagined, had had an accident or was suffering from some dreadful disease. I said that it was useless to remonstrate and said I would give her a prescription. It was a pure, one teaspoonful every three hours, and I presume she is still giving it to the child."

The Meaning of Names.

There are lots of people whose opinions as to the origin and meaning of names are entirely erroneous. Thus, instead of Smith being derived from blacksmith, ironsmith or anything of the kind, it really means "the man who smiths." Miller comes from the old Norse Meila, our mill and meal, and means a "mangler" or "beater." Backus is from the high German verb bagen, "to fight," and means "the fighter." Pigge and Bigg are from the same source, the German pichen, "to slash." Hogg is the Anglo-Saxon hyc, "scholar." Tanner is the German trugger, "the tanner." "Donagand," meaning the "Dane-Goth," "Ringer" is the Anglo-Saxon "Wringar," or "the milled warrior." In fact, a better research will speedily convince one that there is more in names than most people imagine.

Obsolete Laws of Virginia.

In the statute books of Virginia a century ago many laws may be found designed to silence idle tongues. One reads: "Whereas, oftentimes many babblers, women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages, therefore be it enacted that any woman guilty be sentenced to ducking."

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